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tions of insects, The leaves and acorns of our common oaks, The life history of the toad (with a unique tail-piece), and The birds and I, are the titles of some of the leaflets.

T.

Elementary Science Bulletins of the Michigan Experiment Station, of which six have thus far been issued, dealing with Beans and peas before and after sprouting, Wheat and buckwheat before and after sprouting, Timothy and red clover before and after sprouting, Leaves of clovers at different times of day, Branches of sugar maple and beech as seen in winter, and Potatoes, rutabagas, and onions, are comparable with the *Teacher's Leaflets* of the Cornell Station. All of the series yet issued are by Professor Beal.

T.

Water-Lenticels. — In a recent number of the *Forstlich Naturwissenschaftliche Zeitschrift*, Tubeuf discusses the formation of water-lenticels and their significance. After a brief statement of some previous views as to the occurrence and function of ærenchyma tissue, he puts the following questions:

1. Is the development of water-lenticels due to the irritant influence of the liquid water surrounding the stem, and is their development above the water due to a transmitted stimulus?

2. Is their development due to lack of oxygen?

3. Is their development an ecological adaptation of woody plants living in moist localities, or is their occurrence a general one?

He concludes that their occurrence is not a peculiarity of plants in moist soils, but is a general attribute of woody stems. Furthermore, the lenticels formed whenever there was moisture; in other words, *liquid* water was not necessary, hence there is no such thing as transmitted stimulus.

He comes to no definite conclusion as to the relation between lack of oxygen and profuse formation of water-lenticels, but is inclined to regard the water as the potent factor. A number of figures accompany the paper, showing water-lenticels of *Sambucus*, *Ulmus*, and *Caragana*. It may be mentioned that water-lenticels and ærenchyma on branches of *Sambucus* and other woody plants were described and figured by von Schrenk in *Trans. Am. Micr. Soc.*, Vol. VII (1896), p. 98, Pls. I–III.

T.

Root-Tubercles of Alder. — The tubercles found on the roots of the alder and genera of the Eleagnaceæ were attributed by their discoverer, Woronin, to a fungus which he called *Schinzia alni*, and which